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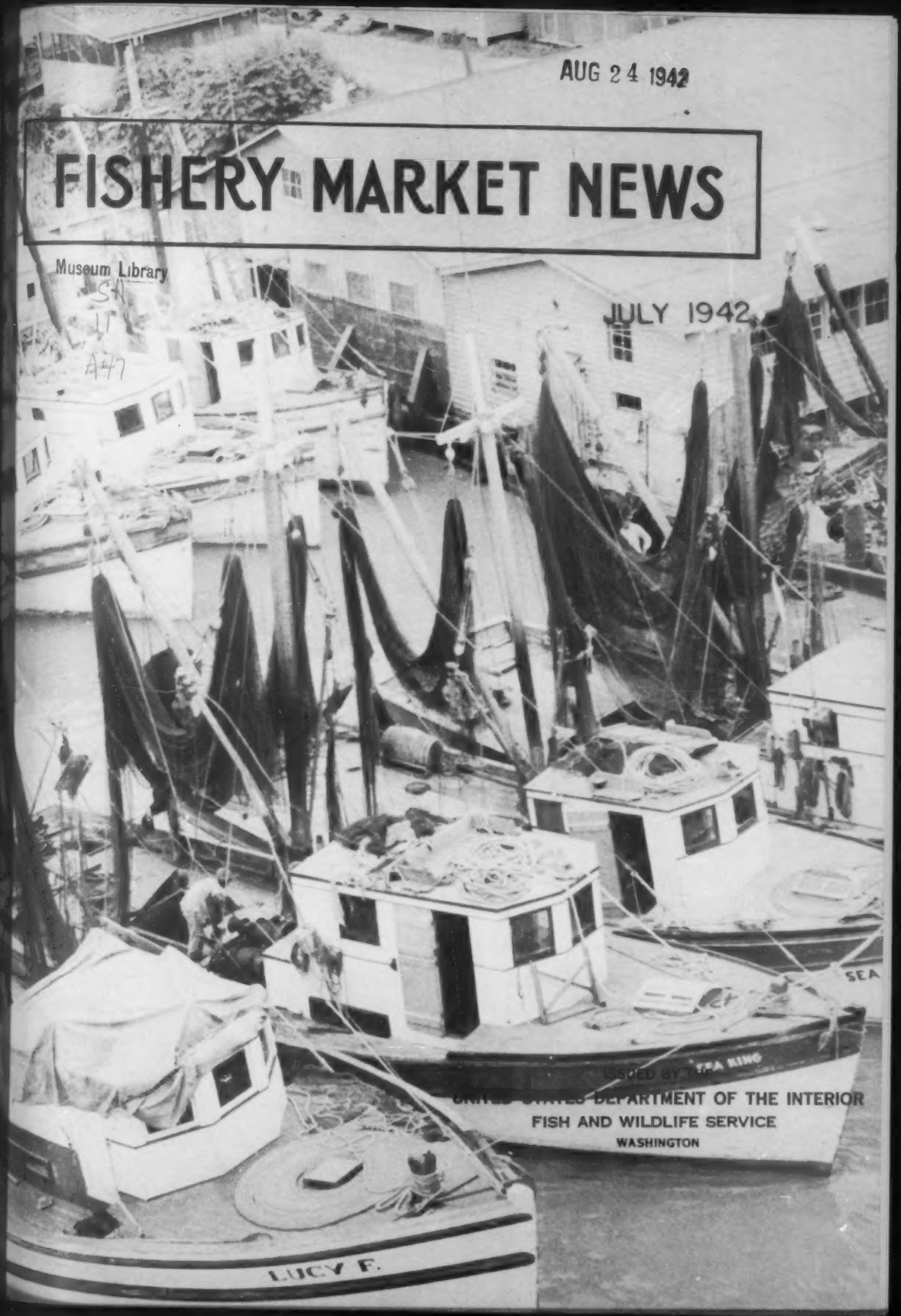

ISSUED BY THE
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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
WASHINGTON

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
HAROLD L. ICKES, Secretary

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
IRA N. GABRIELSON, Director

FISHERY MARKET NEWS

A REVIEW OF CONDITIONS AND TRENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

PREPARED IN THE DIVISION OF FISHERY INDUSTRIES

R. H. Fiedler, Editor

Don Bloch, Associate Editor

R. W. Harrison - - - TECHNOLOGY
E. A. Power - - - - - STATISTICS
A. W. Anderson - - MARKET NEWS
Ralph Russell - - - - MARKETING

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The Service assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of material from outside sources.

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Cover: Part of the Morgan City, La., shrimp fleet tied up before the annual blessing. Dating back several centuries, the ceremony follows an ancient one in Brittany, based on Number 23 of the Roman Ritual and accompanied by a simple prayer. As the boats pass by in review, swerving to the wharf, they receive the blessing. (12624)

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FISHERY MARKET NEWS

July 1942 Washington, D. C. Vol. 4, No. 7

SOME SIDELIGHTS ON THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN THE FISHERIES

By

Ralph Russell, Fishery Economist
Division of Fishery Industries
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Volume of Catch and Rate of Freezing

Inquiries concerning the supply situation in the industry have been coming to the Fish and Wildlife Service at a rate which indicates the desirability of noting carefully current catch data during this critical period. For example, during the eight weeks ending July 4, sales on the Boston Exchange totaled 38,298,000 pounds, or a decrease of 30.5 percent as compared with 55,181,265 pounds for the equivalent period a year ago.

Among other New England ports, Gloucester receipts were 28,531,200 pounds, a decrease of 19 percent from the 35,286,000 pounds of the previous year. New Bedford receipts showed a gain of 37 percent from 5,227,795 pounds to 7,171,390 pounds. Provincetown landings increased 132 percent, with 3,318,000 pounds as compared with the 1,431,000 pounds landed for the equivalent period a year ago. Portland (Maine) receipts totaled 4,621,000 pounds, or a decrease of 23 percent as compared with 6,009,500 pounds a year ago.

In New York receipts were 26,545,997 pounds, a decrease of 1 percent from the 26,833,423 pounds of the previous year. Chicago receipts showed a gain of 9 percent from 8,986,370 pounds to 9,817,622 pounds. Seattle landings increased from 12,169,909 pounds to 14,188,484 pounds, or 16.5 percent. However, these data include some duplications as,for example, haddock landed at Boston may be shipped to Chicago and reported as receipts there. The figures for the eight markets show a decrease from 151,125,262 pounds for the eight weeks to 132,491,693 pounds, or a decrease of 12 percent as compared with the same period a year ago.

Despite decreased receipts, however, freezing of fish in Boston, Gloucester, Chicago, and New York has proceeded at a faster rate than during the same period last year. Fish, when frozen, are under price ceilings, so that a decline could be expected through attempts to avoid the restriction by selling fresh fish at better prices rather than frozen fish. Moreover, with a smaller quantity of fish available, a larger proportion could be expected to be taken off the market in fresh form as buyers would bid more actively.

Nevertheless, freezings have been 20,716,154 pounds during the period May 31 to July 4, 1942, or an increase of 18 percent as compared with June 1 to July 5, 1941, when the amount frozen was 17,593,950 pounds. Presumably the duplications, such as movement into Chicago storage of fish frozen in Boston, would not greatly affect the relative figures. The reasons for the high rate of freezings are not clear. It seems probable, however, that it is due to speculation based on hopes of a Federal subsidy or of a break in the price ceilings.

Gasoline Supplies

The lull in complaints about the gasoline supply situation, during early July, seemed to be due in part to the fact that the shortage is felt worst only at the end of the month, and to the general inarticulateness of those who have been bearing the brunt of this difficulty. Recently there have been reports from five towns in Maine and one statement covering Maine generally, as well as a report on a dealer supplying gasoline to 40 boats in a Massachusetts port. From these it would appear that there has been considerable curtailment of fishing by the smaller craft because of gasoline shortage. Moreover, there has been a shift to smaller craft with gasoline engines as larger vessels have been taken over by the Navy, so that shortages of gasoline now have a more serious effect. Since administration of rationing will pass from the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator to the Office of Price Administration on July 22, and War Production Board Order L-70 will be suspended on that date, the situation is unpredictable and confusing.

Marketing of Rough Fish

Interest in the marketing of rough fish has been evidenced by state officials in the central states as a means of increasing food supplies, while corresponding salt-water fish have also been the subject of similar interest. The business agent of a New England seafood workers' union remarked recently that "anything that is brought in is saleable nowadays, right down to monkfish and sculpin". The use of many neglected species may be stepped up in wartime.

Replacement of Vessels

Suggestions were made by a fisherman's union and a fish workers' union in Massachusetts that fishery vessels be replaced by the conversion of pleasure boats and that Canadian and Newfoundland ports might be explored for idle fishing vessels which could be purchased. This interest is another result of the shortage of fishing vessels which found expression in the revival of Congressman Oliver's bill, HR 1616, originally introduced in the previous Congress on January 6, 1941, providing for Maritime Commission financing of the building of fishing vessels. Hearings on the bill were held July 9.

Limitations on Truck Transportation

Consternation was registered by the fishing industry when Office of Defense Transportation Orders 5 and 6, limiting truck transportation, were announced to take effect July 1. The restriction on over-the-road hauling provided in Order 5 would have affected the industry seriously. Some movements would have been wholly or partially abandoned, such as the 20 or 30 million pounds trucked into New Orleans and vicinity from such outlying communities as Lafitte, Shell Beach, Empire, Grand Isle, etc., to which there are no significant return loads available. These movements are the chief source of shrimp for canning in the area.

About 60 percent of the New York receipts of fishery products, or some 140,000,000 pounds, are moved by truck. About 25,000,000 pounds, or about 40 percent of the Chicago receipts in 1941, were received by truck. Truck movements out of Florida are upward of 20,000,000 pounds annually at a conservative estimate, based on detailed figures for the better part of the year.

Such movements would be seriously interfered with, if not destroyed. Great losses in food supply would result, particularly from catches landed at out-of-the way points. These landings are primarily products of inshore fisheries.

In conversations with officials of the Office of Defense Transportation, at which many protests from the industry were presented, and at a hearing held by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, it was learned that modifications of the order were contemplated to relieve the situation as regards certain perishables, including fish. In consequence, the effective date of the orders was deferred to give time for making changes in their provisions. On July 23, the revised order was issued under the title "General Order Office of Defense Transportation No. 17".

One of the provisions of this order, Section 501.69, reads in part as follows: "Loading and operating requirements. (a) No motor carrier shall operate any motor truck in over-the-road service unless it is loaded to capacity, except as follows:

(1) A motor truck, while outbound from the origin point of a trip to the point most distant therefrom to which the truck is operated on such trip, and also while inbound, may be operated on a portion of the route or routes travelled while empty or partially laden, if, during the course of the outbound or inbound movement, the truck is laden with a capacity load while operated over a considerable portion or segment of the route or routes travelled in over-the-road service, and if the carrier uses due diligence in maintaining a capacity load upon the truck at all times while en route".

Draft Deferment in the Industry

The drafting of men from the fisheries has had considerable study in the Fish and Wildlife Service since a recent Washington meeting of representatives of the industry. Inquiries sent out to the industry and contacts with the United States Employment Service, together with the information already available in the Service, provided the basis for representations

to the Selective Service System. A listing of some 80 critical fishery occupations was prepared, which is believed to embrace the key jobs in the industry. This list contains definitions of each job and notations of shortages in manpower in each, together with a key number indicating the necessary training period for replacements. The report was forwarded to the Selective Service System early in July.

While the report was in preparation there were pleas by wire and letter from elements of the industry in all parts of the country and from their representatives in Washington. During this period, shortages in manpower were being felt more keenly as the drafting of men proceeded, and the prospects grew worse as more drastic drafting impended.

In the meantime, the War Manpower Commission took over certain duties or authority in regard to draft deferment. On July 11, the Commission issued a list of 34 essential activities, the first six of which were Production of Aircraft and Parts; Production of Ships, Boats, and Parts; Production of Ordnance and Accessories; Production of Ammunition; Agriculture; and Food Processing. The first item under Food Processing is fishing. The fourth item is canned and cured fish. Other items under this heading, which might include certain fishery occupations, are prepared feeds for animals and fowls and edible fats and oils. In addition in Item 17, Production of Chemicals and Allied Products, are mentioned oils, and again animal and vegetable oils; fertilizers; and drugs and medicines. The latter might cover the production of vitamin-bearing fish and fish liver oils for human consumption.

This list was published as part of an amendment to Selective Service System Bulletin I-405, dated March 16, on Occupational Classification. The original bulletin discusses civilian activities essential to the support of the war effort, together with the concepts of "critical occupations" and "necessary men". In the new amendment civilian activities necessary to war production or essential to the war effort are defined in terms of meeting certain tests. The test which seems to cover a large part of the fishing industry is Item (c) "that the business is performing a service, Governmental or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort".

Considerable variation in the attitudes and actions of local draft boards is reported. Doubtless their interpretation of new policies will also vary. Since reports of curtailment of fishery industries due to the draft are daily occurrences, potential selectees and their employers are urged to read the article "Draft Deferment in Fishery Industries" appearing elsewhere in this issue. By giving full information to draft boards, they may aid the nation in properly classifying and drafting or deferring according to the best interests of the country. All industries must suffer more or less in wartime, but each essential industry is charged with the duty of maintaining its services and production at the maximum consistent with whatever difficulties it may encounter in supplies of materials and manpower and the other essentials to its operations.

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DRAFT DEFERMENT IN FISHERY INDUSTRIES

Potential draftees and their employers are faced with the problem of making adequate representations to the local draft board, so that these bodies may be able to make sound judgments as to whether the country's interests would be best served by induction or deferment. Upon the Selective Service System and the War Manpower Commission rests the burden of so allocating the nation's manpower as to keep in operation our fighting forces, the war industries that support them, and the industries essential to maintain our civilian population in condition to make the most effective contribution to the prosecution of the war. However, the authorities will not ordinarily insist upon deferment. The employee or his employer must initiate any action for deferment, unless the local board voluntarily defers him.

The policy of the Selective Service System in regard to occupational classification was laid down in a memorandum, I-405, of March 16, 1942. A proportion of men in the fishery industries was covered by the statement that the Selective Service System has the "responsibility to select for retention in their civilian endeavor an adequate supply of trained, qualified, or skilled men in order to maintain those civilian activities necessary to war

production and other civilian activities essential to the support of the war effort". Civilian activities supporting the war effort, according to this bulletin, "include those activities which provide food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, and other requisites of our daily life". However, if an activity is to be considered essential, its facilities must be predominantly devoted to such a purpose.

In order to be considered a "necessary man" in an activity essential to the support of the war effort, a registrant must be engaged in a "critical occupation"--that is, an occupation such that unless it is filled by a man with the required degree of training, qualification, or skill, there will be a serious loss in the effectiveness of the activity. Such a necessary man, in order to be deferred, must be irreplaceable because of a shortage of persons with the qualifications or skills which are used in his occupation. It should be borne in mind, however, that replacements can be trained so as to release deferred registrants, and deferment is often granted only for the time necessary to train a person to take the selectee's place. Moreover, occupational deferment is given for only six months in any one action of a local board though additional deferments may be granted in subsequent actions.

In the memorandum of March 16, it was contemplated that occupational bulletins covering critical occupations in specific industries would be issued from time to time by the Selective Service System for the information of state and local draft officials. A number of these bulletins, each covering a single industry, were issued, but this policy seems to have been superseded by a memorandum under date of July 11. This latter lists "essential activities" under 34 main headings, such as production of aircraft and parts; agriculture; food processing; forestry, logging, and lumbering; construction; transportation services; repair and hand trade services; and educational services.

The greater part of the fishing industry is covered under Item 6 of this list, "Food Processing". The first occupation listed under this head is fishing, but the production of canned and cured fish is also included. Moreover, certain fishery industries may be included under the production of edible fats and oils in the same item.

The seventeenth class of "essential activity" in the list is the production of chemicals and allied products. Under this heading, there is listed among other items oils, without further definition, and again animal and vegetable oils. Fertilizers and drugs and medicines are also included under this heading. Certain fishery products should be included under these heads, such as ordinary fish oils under oils, certain grades of fish meal under fertilizers, and vitamin-bearing fish oils and fish liver oils under drugs and medicines. Such vitamin-bearing oils might also be covered under the thirty-second heading "Health and Welfare Services, Facilities, and Equipment", where there is reference to the manufacture of..... surgical, medical, and dental instruments, equipment, and supplies.

Certain research activities may be covered by Item 33, "Educational Services", which includes, among other items, educational and scientific research agencies. Governmental employees engaged in work with the fishery industries may be covered in part by Item 34, "Governmental Services", which includes services necessary for the maintenance of health, safety, and morale, and the prosecution of the war.

Workers in industries supplying materials to the fishery industries are doubtless included under many of the other essential activities. For example, under Item 13, "Production of Metal Shapes and Forgings", are included "the manufacture of castings, die castings, forgings, wire, nails, chains, anchors, axles, pipe, springs, screws, tubing, stampings, pressings, and structural shapes". (The underline does not appear in the original.) Under Item 16, "Production of Machinery", are included engines and turbines; machine tools, equipment, and accessories, etc., etc., "for incorporation in manufactured products, or for use in service industries; construction, mining, agricultural, oil field, food products, smelting, and refining....." (The underline does not appear in the original.)

Local boards will determine whether a business coming under one of the groups listed is a civilian activity necessary for war production or essential to the war effort. They will apply the following tests, of which a, c, and d seem most likely to bear on the fishery industries:

(a) That the business is fulfilling a contract of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or other Governmental agencies engaged directly in war production.

(b) That the business is performing a Governmental service directly concerned with promoting or facilitating war production.

(c) That the business is performing a service, Governmental or private, directly concerned with providing food, clothing, shelter, health, safety, or other requisites of the civilian daily life in support of the war effort.

(d) That the business is supplying material under sub-contracts for contracts included in (a), (b), or (c), above.

(e) That the business is producing raw materials, manufacturing materials, supplies, or equipment, or performing services necessary for the fulfillment of contracts included in (a), (b), (c), or (d), above.

Another amendment of July 11 deals with dependency. The provisions of this statement of policy have been given widespread notice by the daily press.

In making representations to the Selective Service System, the Division of Fishery Industries of the Fish and Wildlife Service has compiled a list of what it considers to be critical occupations in the fishery industries. It must be borne in mind, however, that this list has not been approved nor issued by the Selective Service System. The list on the following page contains most of these occupations.

In order to supply the local draft board with adequate information, by means of which it may properly decide on his selection or deferment, the registrant or his employer should be in a position to indicate:

1. Whether or not the registrant is employed in an industry which is engaged in work essential to the support of the war effort. He should be in a position to point out to the draft board the section covering his branch of the industry in the list of ESSENTIAL ACTIVITIES in the memorandum issued July 11, 1942, and applicable to the Memorandum I-405 of March 16, 1942. The boards should take cognizance of the tests, on the basis of which a determination is made as to whether a civilian activity is necessary to war production or essential to the war effort. These tests quoted earlier in this article are taken from Part X of the subsequent memorandum to I-405 which was issued July 11, 1942.

2. Whether or not he is engaged in a "critical occupation" in the industry. If his particular job is included in the list of critical occupations in the fishing industry, appearing elsewhere in this article, he may want to call it to the attention of the draft board. He may also have other evidence to submit.

3. The amount and type of training necessary to provide a man to take his place. He may offer the training grade given in column (A) of the table in this article, or he may offer other evidence.

4. Whether or not there are shortages of such men in the industry. He may wish to point out to the draft board the indication of shortages given in column (C) of the table which appears in this article.

He may also want to indicate his classification with regard to dependency in terms of the memorandum of July 11, 1942, to Memorandum I-416, originally issued on April 21, 1942.

It is not known how the deferment regulations will work out in practice. Apparently, as in the past, the policies laid down in Washington are broad, and the details of their application are subject in a large measure to the discretion of the local draft boards. Meanwhile, the Fish and Wildlife Service is daily in receipt of statements as to the loss of key men from the fishery industry. From points as far apart as Florida and Michigan it hears of boats laid up for lack of fishermen or fishery industries threatened with disruption because of the impending loss of men vital to their operations. These conditions must be expected in wartime, but intelligent cooperation with the Selective Service System should help to keep the fishery industry as productive as possible under the limitations imposed by war.

Critical Occupations in the Fishery Industry

(A) Training Grade*	(B) Usual Occupational Title	(C) Indicated Shortage
1	Accountant, General	-
1	Blacksmith	General
2	Buy-boat Operator	Local
1	Captain	General, with local exceptions
3	Centrifuge Operator	-
2	Chemist, Assistant (Analyst, Laboratory Assistant, Routine Tester)	General
2	Cook	General, with local exceptions
1	Engineer, Stationary	General
3	Fish-Dressing-Gang Worker	-
3	Fish-Dressing Machine Operator (Iron Chink Man, Eviscerator Operator)	General
1	Fisherman, Cod, Haddock, or Other Groundfish	General, with local exceptions
1	Fisherman, Crab	General
1	Fisherman, Flounder or "Sole"	General, with local exceptions
1	Fisherman, Halibut	General, with local exceptions
1	Fisherman, Herring	General
1	Fisherman, Lobster	General
1	Fisherman, Mackerel	General
1	Fisherman, Menhaden	General
1	Fisherman, Oyster	General
1	Fisherman, Salmon	General
1	Fisherman, Sardine	General
1	Fisherman, Shrimp	General
1	Fisherman, Trout	General
1	Fisherman, Tuna	General
1	Fisherman, Other Species	General, with local exceptions
1	Manager, Employment	-
1	Manager, Industrial Organization	-
1	Manager, Office	-
1	Manager, Production	Local
1	Manager, Retail Food	-
1	Pile Driver Operator (Hammer Man, Hoisting Engineer, Pile Driver Engineer)	-
1	Refrigeration Mechanic	General
2	Salesman, Foodstuffs	-
2	Tallyman, Fish	Local
4	Truck Driver, Heavy	-
1	Union Representative	-
1	Bacteriologist	General
3	Bookkeeper	-
1	Buyer (Field Man, First Man, or District Man)	General
2	Carpenter	General
1	Chemist (Analyst)	General
1	Chemist, Biological (Bio-Chemist)	General
1	Electrical Repairman	General
1	Engineer, Chief, Marine	General
1	Engineer, Refrigerating	General
3	Filled Can Grader	General
2	Fish Cutter (Fillet Cutter; Filleter)	General
3	Fish Inspector	General
3	Fish Meal Dryer and Grinder	-
1	Fish Pickler (Fish Salter)	General
1	Fish Smoker	General
1	Fisherman, Dredge	General
1	Fisherman, Net	General
1	Fisherman, Pot	General
1	Fisherman, Seine	General
1	Fisherman, Trap	General
1	Fisherman, Trawl	General, with local exceptions
2	Fisherman, Other Apparatus	General
3	Fishman (Fish Monger; Sales Clerk, Fish)	-
1	Foreman, Fish Room	General
1	Foreman, Canning Room	General
1	Foreman, Cook Room	General
1	Foreman, General	General
1	Foreman, Pile Driver	-
1	Foreman, Receiving Room or Cutting Room	General
2	Foreman, Rigging Scow	-
2	Foreman, Warehouse	General
3	Grader	General
1	Machinist, Maintenance	General
1	Foreman, Webbing	General
1	Master-Mechanic, Maintenance	-
1	Mechanic, Maintenance	General
1	Millwright	-
1	Mate	-
1	Net Maker	General
2	Net Man	General
1	Oyster Culturist (Oysterman)	-
1	Press Man	-
1	Purchasing Agent	Local
3	Retort Operator	Local
3	Stock Clerk	Local
2	Radio Operator	-
1	Truck Mechanic	-

* 1 - Denotes more than two years' training.
2 - Denotes more than one year and less than two years' experience or training.
3 - Denotes more than six months and less than one year's experience or training.
4 - Denotes less than six months' experience or training.

Note: No attempt has been made to include all fishermen according to species of fish which they catch or according to the types of gear used. A few representative species and types of gear are listed as examples.

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STUDIES DEALING WITH DEHYDRATING OF SALT FISH

By
J. M. Lemon, Technologist in Charge
and
J. V. Anzulovic, Assistant Bacteriologist
Technological Laboratory
Division of Fishery Industries
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Within the last year more and more interest has been shown in the possibility of preparing as great a variety of foods as is possible for shipment by means of drying or dehydration. Several Government agencies have been interested in drying fruits, vegetables, and meats for use in shipment to foreign countries. This method of preparing foods for trans-oceanic shipment not only eliminates considerable weight by reducing the water content of foods, but also conserves space aboard the boats which can be used for the purpose of shipping additional valuable products and is considered a highly economic procedure.

Various methods have been devised for dehydrating seafoods, particularly salt fish. The most common method of procedure is to depend upon the sun and wind to remove the greater portion of the water from fish which have been salted. This is not only a slow procedure; but is also dependent to a considerable extent upon the weather; during cloudy, damp, rainy weather, for example, it is virtually impossible to dry fish in the open. Thus, a limit is put upon the quantity of fish which can be prepared by this means, and the industry is made a more or less seasonable one.

With the object in view of attempting to hasten the processing period and to obtain a more uniform product, a recent study was undertaken at the College Park fishery laboratory to investigate the possibility of various types of driers.

A tunnel-like "cabinet", 8 by 2 by 2 feet, was built of wallboard, and supported by heavy frame. One end was left open, the other end closed by a steam-heated radiator. The movement of air was increased by a fan blowing through the radiator across trays of fish placed inside the drier.

It was found that fish removed from a brine and allowed to drain for approximately half an hour, then placed on the trays in this draft of warm, dry air could be thoroughly dehydrated in a period of approximately three days.

It was not felt, however, that this was sufficiently rapid to accomplish the results desired. Various means were tried, therefore, to remove additional quantities of water from the salt fish prior to the dehydrating process. Experiment indicated that, by exerting slight pressure on the salt fish, considerable additional quantities of water could be removed; and, for the purpose of exerting this pressure, an ordinary clothes wringer was used. The circulating air dehydrated these fish in approximately four hours. Contrary to the general expectations, the pressure exerted on the salt fish by the wringer did not cause a deterioration in the appearance of the fish. Several samples of the finished product were cooked by various recipes, and were found to be very excellent and quite palatable. Studies are being made to determine if the expression of moisture causes any appreciable loss in nutrients.

This method of dehydrating fish is a highly economical operation. The costs of construction are quite low, since the apparatus described above can be built from low cost and from non-critical materials. The heater unit can be purchased in various sizes depending upon the capacity of the drier and the quantity of fish to be processed. Almost all fish plants are equipped with steam for heating the unit.

The shorter drying time permits a considerable increase over the average rate of production of dehydrated salt fish, and thus reduces the price per pound in the costs of the operation.

More details of this investigation will be contained in a later report.

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VITAMIN-A OILS CEILING STUDIED

For the purpose of establishing a price ceiling on vitamin-A oils and concentrates, derived from shark livers, more than 100 manufacturers, producers, fishermen and labor representatives met with Office of Price Administration officials in San Francisco on June 22 at a conference which was estimated to have included approximately 95 percent of the industry, according to a story from the Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter for June 29, 1942.

The meeting, presided over by Laurent J. Labrie, associate price executive of the chemical branch of the Office of Price Administration in Washington and attended by other Office of Price Administration officials, brought rather sharp comment and objection from representatives of the fishermen, and also the processors, who contended the Government's suggested figures would make for a broad curtailment in production because of the low prices.

"In view of the fact that publication of the Government's suggested prices might be misconstrued by some to mean actual arbitrary ceiling prices," said the Reporter, it was suggested the press withhold their publication, although it can be observed that the suggested figures are in a number of cases less than 50 percent of peak prices prevailing in the market here some months ago. On the other hand, in a measure they represent somewhat of an average price prevailing during 1941.

It was pointed out during the meeting that chaos has already resulted in the industry as a result of a heavy catch of sharks coincidental with the establishment of a Government limitation order (L-40) as to the use of vitamin-A oil in pharmaceutical and feed preparations, and that there are large unsold stocks both of the oils and livers. Many pounds of these were bought in at high prices--prices far above the proposed ceiling figures.

Mr. Labrie asked industry members to file briefs or comments and criticisms pertaining to the suggested price structures on both the natural oil and the concentrates of vitamin-A oil with his division of the Office of Price Administration in Washington not later than July 6. These briefs were to be given study in an effort to arrive at an equitable conclusion as to the price ceiling which will eventually be set. In this connection, he announced the plan for setting up an industry panel of representatives directly affected by the Office of Price Administration's action to advise with them on matters pertaining to the industry.

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Although this issue of the magazine was published before information could be included about the July 27 meeting in Washington of the informal advisory committee for the vitamin-A industry, we were able to obtain a list of its membership and the groups represented:

Fishermen:--Lyle Branchflower, Seattle, selected by Deep Sea Fishermen's Union, Otter Trawlers Union, and Fishing Vessels Owners Association.

Oil producers:--Perc S. Brown, of the National Oil Products Company, Harrison, N. J.; George W. Burchard, Jr., of Washington Laboratories, Seattle; Erling F. Week, Jr., of Technical Fisheries Company, San Francisco; Robert M. French, of Shark Industries, Inc., Hialeah, Fla.; Harry R. Beard, of the New England Fish Company, Astoria, Ore.; and Fred Mullins, East Bay Fisheries, San Francisco, Cal.

Concentrators:--G. C. Mees, of Distillation Products, Inc., Rochester, N. Y.; and Morten Hansen, of Collett Corporation, Ossining, N. Y.

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OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION REVISES OIL PRICES

Effective on July 25, the Office of Price Administration set new ceilings on certain marine animal oils as follows: crude whale oil, No. 1, 11.25 cents a pound; crude sperm oil, No. 1, 7.75 cents; seal oil, No. 1, 8.90 cents; crude menhaden, f.o.b. producer's plant, Atlantic Coast, 8.90 cents; crude sardine oil, f.o.b. producer's plant, Pacific Coast, 8.90 cents; sardine oil, hydrogentated 52 degrees, f.o.b. producer's plant, Pacific Coast, 10.90; crude herring oil, f.o.b. Seattle, 8.90 cents.

LAKE HURON WHITEFISH NEARING EXTINCTION

The famous whitefish of Lake Huron, highly prized food fish, are rapidly on the way to disappearance from the markets, according to an analysis of the commercial fishery records by biologists of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Recently compiled figures for 1941 show that the catch in that year dropped to the lowest level in the history of the fishery, totalling only 114,000 pounds, or 2.8 percent of the record 1931 yield of 4,140,000 pounds.

The continuous decline of the whitefish catch since 1932 is attributed by Service biologists to the widespread use of the so-called "deep trap" net. An impounding net highly efficient for the capture of whitefish, the deep trap net was introduced into Lake Huron in 1928 in the vicinity of Alpena, and rapidly spread into other sections of the lake. By 1933 the net was in operation in all United States waters of Lake Huron, removing the whitefish more rapidly than nature could replace them.

Investigations of the deep-trap-net fishery begun in 1931 by the Michigan Department of Conservation and the former United States Bureau of Fisheries revealed the net as a serious menace to the stocks of whitefish. At the close of the 1935 season it was outlawed in the Michigan and Wisconsin waters of Lake Michigan, and the following year was banned in Indiana and the Michigan waters of Lake Superior. Deep trap nets may now be operated only in the Michigan waters of Lake Huron and in Lake Ontario.

Rapid removal of the fish by trap nets, which operate in deep water where large numbers of whitefish congregate, at first sent production skyrocketing from a normal level of about 1½ million pounds to a peak of more than 4 million pounds in 1931 and 1932. Thereafter, in spite of continued heavy fishing, the catches of whitefish have declined steadily and in areas where trap-nets are used most extensively have virtually ceased. By 1938, the total catch had dropped to 558,000 pounds; by 1939 to 255,000 pounds. The following year the 1939 figure was cut almost in half, and the 1941 catch was even smaller. In central and southern Lake Huron the yield of whitefish in 1941 was only 15,000 pounds, as compared with 3,309,000 pounds in 1932.

The virtual destruction of Lake Huron's fishery for whitefish is one of the problems that has occupied the attention of the International Board of Inquiry for the Great Lakes Fisheries, appointed in 1940 to investigate the causes of this and other instances of severe depletion of formerly productive Great Lakes Fisheries. A formal report on the findings and recommendations of the Board, which includes members from both Canada and the United States, is soon to be issued.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

With a drop of 0.4 percent in foods for the week ended July 18, the Bureau of Labor Statistics' composite index of nearly 900 series priced in primary markets showed an overall decline of 0.2 percent in wholesale prices. At 98.3 percent of the 1926 average, the index was ½ of 1 percent under the high point of late May 1942, but still 11 percent above mid-July of last year.

Between mid-May and mid-June, retail food prices on 65 commodities in 51 cities advanced 4.8 percent during the month on uncontrolled, and declined 1 percent on controlled foods. Total food costs for average city families thus rose by 1.3 percent--about the same average rate of increase as that which prevailed during the 14 months prior to the beginning of price regulation on May 18. The index of food costs on June 16 was 123.2 percent of the 1935-39 average, 16 percent above a year ago.

The rise of 1.9 percent in the average cost of meats resulted partly from substantial advances in fresh fish prices--caused largely by Naval requisitions of fishing vessels and by labor shortages. Preliminary figures on the index number of retail costs of food by commodity groups show fresh and canned fish on June 16 at 158.3 percent of the 5-year (1935-39) average.

Average retail price of a 1-pound tall can of pink salmon on June 16 was 21.6 cents--0.9 percent under the previous month, but 26.3 percent over June 17, 1941. The average retail price for red salmon was 40.1 cents for a 1-pound tall can, 42.7 percent over mid-June last year, but 0.2 percent under mid-May 1942.

FISHERIES OF WASHINGTON

On June 13th, the International Fisheries Commission announced that the halibut season in local areas 1 and 2 would close on June 25, on the basis that the quota of 22,700,000 pounds would be taken by that date, according to the Service's Market News office agent at Seattle. On June 17, however, it became apparent to the Commission that the quota would not be completed by June 25, because of adverse fishing conditions, and the season was extended until midnight June 29. The halibut fishery was then closed in the local areas, except for incidental catches taken in the set line fishery for "lingcod", sablefish, and rockfishes.

Since the 1942 halibut season did not open until April 15th, the current season was by far the shortest in the record of the halibut fishery for area 2, lasting for only 75 days. Several factors contributed to the early closing of the season in area 2, including the liberal revision of the curtailment program which allowed the fishermen to make capacity trips and return to the banks without an extended "layover" time in port. The uncertainty of fishing in area 3 resulted in many western boats making trips to area 2, which contributed to the early completion of the quota. During the middle part of June, the Navy Department relaxed its restriction on halibut fishing in area 3, and opened the entire area under certain provisions limiting vessel operations consistent with war activities.

From an economic standpoint, the 1942 halibut season has been one of the most successful to date, in returns to the fishermen. Prices paid for halibut over the Seattle Fish Exchange during May 1942 averaged 14.3 cents per pound with an average of 10.05 cents during May 1941. During June 1942, halibut prices paid the fishermen at Seattle averaged approximately 18 cents per pound for the medium grade and 16 cents per pound for other grades, representing a record price paid for halibut at Seattle during this time of the year. These prices were from 6 to 7 cents per pound greater than corresponding prices paid in June 1941.

On June 25, a price agreement was established for the 1942 Northwest pilchard fishery, when reduction plant operators contracted to pay $20.00 per ton for pilchards received in Oregon and Washington until July 20, and $25.00 per ton for the remainder of the season. This compares with an opening price of $11.50 per ton a year ago, when approximately 700 tons of pilchards were delivered to Grays Harbor, Washington plants during the last week of June. There were no deliveries of pilchards during June of 1942, but the season is expected to rapidly get under way early in July. At the present time, it appears there will be few if any California pilchard seiners entering the Northwest pilchard fishery, however there will be a fleet of from 20 to 25 northern owned vessels, including a number of Alaska herring seiners, engaged in the fishery. Reduction plant operators also agreed to pay War Risk Insurance to the members of the fishing craft, which, is understood to amount to about $40.00 per man per month. Apparently military activities off the Washington and Oregon Coast will not seriously hamper fishing operations, on the basis of present developments.

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The season's first deliveries of albacore tuna were made to Astoria, Oregon, on Thursday, July 16, when three boats sold 5,300 pounds over the Fishermen's Exchange at an opening price of $350 per ton. This price exceeded the 1941 opening price by $210 per ton, when first deliveries were made on July 19. Prices continued to soar to $408 per ton, bid over the Fishermen's Exchange on Monday, July 27.

Pilchard operations off the Washington and Oregon coasts for the second and third weeks of July were at a standstill, with fish reported too lean in oil content to justify reduction operations. About 500 tons of pilchards had been delivered up to June 25 to plants in the Grays Harbor area, as against approximately 7,000 tons a year ago at that date.

MAY SEATTLE LANDINGS UP

The United States halibut fleet landed 3,980,000 pounds of fishery products, worth $585,000, at Seattle, during May. Compared with May last year, the 1942 figures represent an increase in volume of 102,000 pounds, and in value of $174,000, according to summary figures from the Seattle Fishery Market News office.

Species landed included 3,674,000 pounds of No. 1 and No. 2 halibut, valued at $525,000; 82,000 pounds of "lingcod", valued at $3,300; 8,000 pounds of rockfishes, valued at $332; and 19,000 pounds of sablefish, valued at $1,800. In addition, however, there were 197,000 pounds of fish livers and viscera landed at Seattle with a value of $54,000.

For the five months of 1942, halibut fleet landings including livers and viscera at Seattle totaled 6,937,000 pounds, valued at $1,918,000. For the same period in 1941, landings amounted to 7,588,000 pounds worth $779,000--a 9 percent decrease in volume, but a 146 percent increase in value!

Miscellaneous local receipts, by Seattle wholesale dealers, exclusive of the halibut fleet and fish received from Alaska and Canada, totaled 3,996,000 pounds, valued at $341,000. Compared with May 1941, this is an increase of 1,994,000 pounds, or 99 percent, in volume, and an increase of about $192,000 or 129 percent, in value.

Additional receipts by Seattle wholesale dealers show a total, for fresh and frozen fish and shellfish, of 933,000 pounds for May 1942, as against 845,000 pounds in May of last year, a 10 percent increase.

Pacific Coast cold-storage figures for halibut and salmon as reported by 20 warehouses in Washington, Alaska, and British Columbia, indicate 813,000 pounds (as of the period from May 1 to 15) moved, and 4,508,000 pounds in holdings as of May 15.

GULF SEMI-ANNUAL FIGURES SHOW DECREASE

Production of 2,827,000 pounds of salt- and 264,000 pounds of fresh-water fish was reported for the first six months of 1942 for the principal production points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, by the New Orleans Fishery Market News office. In addition, these states produced 100,000 barrels of shrimp; 699,000 barrels of oysters; 18,000 dozen soft crabs; 5,751,000 pounds of hard crabs; 586,000 pounds of fresh-cooked crab meat; and 182,000 pounds of other shellfish.

Compared with the first six months of 1941, the current year's production shows increases of 21 percent in salt-water fish, 1 percent in shrimp, 38 percent in soft crabs, and 65 percent in items listed under "Other Shellfish". These were offset, however, by decreases of 53 percent in fresh-water fish, 1 percent in oysters, 19 percent in hard crabs, and 11 percent in fresh-cooked crab meat.

The New Orleans 1942 summary indicates that the bulk of the shrimp and other fishery products were handled as fresh. Louisiana ranked, by far, as the greatest producing state; with Texas, least productive, contributing only salt-water fish, shrimp, and some oysters. Alabama was second in production among these Gulf states, outranking Louisiana over 3-to-1 in poundage of fresh-water fish handled.

BOSTON LANDINGS IN JUNE DECLINE

An average price of $6.28 per hundred pounds was paid for the 20,186,000 pounds of fish and shellfish landed here during June--a decrease in volume of 4,795,000 pounds, but an increase in average price of $0.97 per hundredweight, compared with the previous month, according to the summary by the Boston Fishery Market News office.

Compared with the total catch for the corresponding period in 1941, the figures for June indicate a decrease of 10,142,000 pounds in volume, but an increase of $3.16 per hundredweight. The June catch was worth about $1,268,000 to the fishermen. Offshore vessels brought in 16,456,000 pounds of the total, at an average price of $6.57 per hundredweight; inshore craft landed about 3,730,000 pounds, bringing $5.02 for an average.

From offshore vessels, drawn haddock, drawn market cod, drawn and round scrod haddock, and round mackerel were the most abundant species during June. For inshore craft, the leader was dressed, round, and steak whiting. Drawn halibut brought the month's highest average--from inshore landings--at $30.00, shucked sea scallops--offshore--at $27.50--was second, and drawn halibut--offshore--third, at $17.68.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE RECEIPTS FOR JUNE

About 5,876,000 pounds of fresh and frozen fishery products were received during June at the Chicago Wholesale Fish Market, according to monthly summary figures from the Chicago Fishery Market News office.

Compared with last month's arrivals (revised) of 4,793,000 pounds, this represents an increase of 1,083,000 pounds, or 23 percent. An increase of 969,000 pounds is also shown compared with the June 1941 figure of 4,907,000 pounds.

Of the total receipts, 2,763,000 pounds were fresh-water fish, 2,175,000 pounds salt-water fish, and 938,000 pounds were shellfish. Domestic catch accounted for 4,271,000 of the total; 1,605,000 pounds were imported--greatest, from British Columbia, in bond, which sent in 826,000 pounds, mostly fresh and frozen halibut.

Fresh-water species--fresh and frozen--received in greatest abundance were lake trout (576,000 pounds); whitefish (348,000 pounds, all fresh); and sheepshead (291,000 pounds); predominating salt-water species of fish were fresh and frozen halibut (955,000 pounds) and frozen rosefish fillets (440,000 pounds); and the shellfish included 767,000 pounds of fresh and frozen shrimp, and 30,000 pounds of lobsters.

Receipts of Fishery Products at Chicago

Item	June 1942	June 1942 compared with		6 months Jan.-June 1942	6 mos. 1942 compared with 6 mos. 1941	6 months Jan.-June 1941
		May 1942	June 1941			
Classification:	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Percent	Pounds
Fresh-water fish	2,763,000	+ 7	+ 26	18,340,000	- 1	18,594,000
Salt-water fish	2,175,000	+ 48	+ 24	10,217,000	+ 10	9,292,000
Shellfish, etc.	938,000	+ 25	- 2	4,483,000	+ 3	4,339,000
Total receipts	5,876,000	+ 23	+ 20	33,040,000	+ 3	32,225,000
Leading items*:						
Sheepshead	291,000	- 34	+ 127	1,199,000	+ 73	695,000
Lake trout (fresh & frozen)	576,000	- 1	+ 28	3,050,000	+ 5	2,905,000
Whitefish (fresh & frozen)	348,000	+ 107	+ 11	1,657,000	- 16	1,974,000
Halibut (fresh & frozen)	955,000	+ 38	+ 44	4,231,000	+ 12	3,791,000
Rosefish fillets	441,000	+ 47	+ 2	2,064,000	+ 8	1,903,000
Shrimp (fresh & frozen)	767,000	+ 20	- 2	3,013,000	+ 9	2,769,000
Leading sources:						
Louisiana	572,000	+ 16	+ 13	2,065,000	+ 2	2,023,000
Massachusetts	781,000	+ 67	- 12	3,959,000	+ 5	3,766,000
Michigan	997,000	+ 14	+ 56	4,468,000	+ 33	3,355,000
Ohio	237,000	- 51	- 12	1,179,000	+ 14	1,037,000
Wisconsin	766,000	+ 59	+ 19	4,246,000	- 3	4,388,000
Domestic total	4,271,000	+ 18	+ 13	22,736,000	+ 6	21,484,000
Imported total	1,605,000	+ 38	+ 43	10,304,000	- 4	10,741,000
Transported by:						
Truck	2,123,000	+ 5	+ 1	12,770,000	**	12,749,000
Express	2,411,000	+ 25	+ 37	8,184,000	+ 7	7,652,000
Freight	1,342,000	+ 58	+ 30	12,086,000	+ 2	11,824,000

*Includes fresh and frozen fish and shellfish.
**Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ percent increase

1942 CATCH OF MAINE HERRING

Information released by the Maine Sea and Shore Fisheries Commission indicates that the current season's catch of sea herring is getting off to a good start.

In the first two months of the season (April and May) a total of 103,380 bushels of herring were taken by Maine fishermen. This is only 4,000 bushels less than was taken during the same period in 1941. In the previous year (1940) only 12,689 bushels of herring were taken during April and May.

VESSEL LANDINGS SHOW MARKED DECLINE

During May, fishing vessels which delivered their catch to the ports of Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, landed 40,903,024 pounds of fishery products, valued at $1,786,760. This was a decrease of 17 percent in the volume of the landings, but an increase of 47 percent in their value as compared with the same month last year.

The May landings were made by a total of 255 vessels of 5 net tons or over, which made 959 trips during the month and were absent from port 4,247 days. It is interesting to note that in spite of the large number of New England fishing craft taken by the armed forces during recent months 6 more large trawlers, 8 more medium trawlers, and 1 more small trawler landed at the three ports during May than operated in the same months last year.

The over-all weighted average price received by fishermen for their catch during May averaged 4.37 cents per pound as compared with 2.47 cents for the same month last year. The average for the first five months of the current year was 4.52 cents per pound--an increase of 44 percent over the average price received in the same period last year.

Receipts at the three ports during the first five months of 1942 totaled 117,704,302 pounds--a decrease of 33 percent as compared with the landings in the same period the previous year. Declines of 12,281,920 pounds in the receipts of cod, 18,316,535 pounds for haddock, and 18,454,624 pounds for rosefish accounted for the major portion of the reduction.

Landings by Fishing Vessels at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Me.

Species	May 1942		April 1942		May 1941		Five months ending with-- May 1942		May 1941	
	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*	Pounds	Cents*
Cod	8,934,777	5.17	8,970,151	4.64	9,184,876	2.44	26,419,413	4.92	38,701,333	3.08
Haddock	13,298,669	5.66	17,627,436	4.98	14,647,773	3.21	45,133,291	5.63	63,449,826	3.80
Hake	353,955	5.24	132,213	4.22	293,941	2.49	626,357	5.24	949,839	4.54
Pollock	1,382,135	3.65	1,911,017	3.70	1,115,502	1.98	4,207,727	4.00	7,249,108	2.65
Cusk	211,447	4.42	190,525	4.12	349,906	2.11	780,103	4.48	1,867,134	3.24
Halibut	89,971	15.57	62,497	19.21	87,387	12.13	200,007	17.90	398,318	14.85
Mackerel	1,516,630	5.18	44,900	9.00	3,467,460	1.91	1,561,530	5.29	3,469,645	1.92
Flounders:										
Gray sole	276,302	5.17	315,265	4.91	341,115	4.26	1,159,557	5.29	2,473,564	4.57
Lemon sole	317,339	5.31	187,345	6.64	516,805	3.25	603,814	6.84	888,762	6.18
Yellowtail	260,805	3.66	656,405	2.88	325,115	2.00	1,286,824	3.43	1,784,975	2.05
Blackback	241,550	3.56	89,285	3.57	165,865	1.80	384,210	4.16	368,985	3.98
Dab	346,786	3.35	201,025	2.95	329,715	2.03	793,849	3.61	1,230,511	2.59
Other	165	2.42	620	4.19	15,400	2.44	1,235	4.21	21,670	2.59
Rosefish	12,588,996	2.20	8,991,388	2.27	17,309,233	1.80	32,807,184	2.47	51,261,808	2.19
Tuna	3,350	5.73	-	-	-	-	3,350	5.73	-	-
Whiting	739,913	4.32	32,232	3.89	562,986	2.61	772,310	4.30	575,194	2.66
Wolffish	258,835	3.70	406,700	3.16	281,952	3.03	733,685	3.57	692,717	3.62
Scallops (meats)	78,436	25.50	94,882	28.79	159,941	15.41	206,838	28.70	441,509	17.54
Other, fresh	2,963	-	10,700	-	2,532	-	23,018	-	24,228	-
Total	40,903,024	4.37	39,924,586	4.25	49,157,504	2.47	117,704,302	4.52	175,849,126	3.14

* Weighted average of prices per pound paid to fishermen.

FROZEN FISH TRADE

June 15 Stocks of Frozen Fishery Products Show 15 percent Increase

Stocks of frozen fishery products in domestic cold-storage plants on June 15, totaled 63,337,000 pounds, 15 percent above the holdings for the previous month, according to data furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. These holdings also represented an increase of 15 percent as compared with the same period a year ago, and 26 percent as compared with the 5-year average for this date. Among the items showing marked increases over the previous month were halibut, whiting, and mackerel, while large decreases occurred in holdings of whitefish, pollock fillets, and blue pike and sauger. Although there was a minor decrease in the June 15 holdings of mild-cured salmon as compared with May 15, 1942, the stocks were well above both those of June 1941 and the 5-year average for this date. Stocks of cured herring showed a small increase over those of the previous month, but was well under the amounts on hand June 15, 1941 and the 5-year average for this date.

Holdings of Fishery Products in the United States

Item	June 15 1942	June 15 compared with May 15 1942	June 15 compared with June 15 1941	June 15 compared with 5-yr. av. June 15	May 15 1942	June 15 1941	5-yr. av. June 15
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fish and shellfish:							
Total holdings	63,337,000	+ 15	+ 15	+ 26	55,036,000	55,117,000	50,154,000
Important items:							
Croakers	1,906,000	+ 21	+ 41	+ 52	1,577,000	1,356,000	1,258,000
Cod fillets	2,761,000	+ 17	+ 28	+ 52	2,357,000	2,157,000	1,821,000
Haddock fillets	6,474,000	+ 14	+ 40	+ 70	5,703,000	4,637,000	3,819,000
Pollock fillets	777,000	- 26	+ 10	- 26	1,048,000	709,000	1,055,000
Rosefish fillets	2,979,000	- 10	- 29	+ 21	3,306,000	4,173,000	2,455,000
Halibut	8,182,000	+150	- 3	+ 13	3,275,000	8,399,000	7,264,000
Mackerel	2,088,000	+131	- 15	- 14	904,000	2,459,000	2,435,000
Sablefish	1,587,000	- 9	+143	+179	1,737,000	652,000	568,000
Salmon	2,414,000	- 12	+ 4	+ 24	2,733,000	2,311,000	1,944,000
Smelt	1,233,000	- 17	- 37	- 6	1,482,000	1,942,000	1,308,000
Whiting	3,657,000	+138	+ 51	+ 19	1,534,000	2,416,000	3,070,000
Blue pike & sauger	743,000	- 27	+185	- 13	1,016,000	261,000	852,000
Lake herring	1,163,000	- 15	+ 79	+ 94	1,365,000	649,000	599,000
Whitefish	855,000	- 32	- 2	- 24	1,253,000	873,000	1,126,000
Shrimp	4,323,000	- 5	+ 70	*	4,566,000	2,543,000	*
Cured fish:							
Herring, cured	16,186,000	+ 18	- 23	- 23	13,766,000	21,076,000	20,966,000
Salmon, mild-cured	3,221,000	- 1	+ 71	+ 4	3,267,000	1,887,000	3,112,000

* Data not available.

Freezings of Groundfish Fillets Decline Sharply During June

Although freezings of the important groundfish fillets decreased considerably during the month ending June 15, 1942, the total freezings of all fish amounted to 25,192,000 pounds, an increase of 11 percent as compared with operations during the previous month but 2 percent under the quantity frozen during the same month last year, according to data furnished by the Agricultural Marketing Service of the Department of Agriculture. Freezings of whiting, mackerel, halibut, salmon, and shrimp were greater than in the previous month, while decreases occurred in the freezings of groundfish fillets, croakers, scup, and shad and shad roe. Four items accounted for 59 percent of the total poundage of fishery products frozen during the month. These were halibut, whiting, rosefish and haddock fillets.

Freezings of Fishery Products in United States Cold-storage Plants
(Figures are for the month ending on the date indicated)

Item	June 15 1942	June 15 compared with May 15 1942	June 15 compared with June 15 1941	June 15 compared with 5-yr.av. June 15	May 15 1942	June 15 1941	5-yr. av. June 15
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	25,192,000	+ 11	- 2	+ 11	22,669,000	25,698,000	22,725,000
Important items:							
Croakers	538,000	- 59	- 6	- 27	1,313,000	571,000	732,000
Cod fillets	643,000	- 43	+ 16	+ 11	1,131,000	555,000	581,000
Haddock fillets	2,954,000	- 16	+ 4	+ 62	3,531,000	2,837,000	1,829,000
Pollock fillets	360,000	- 38	+103	- 35	577,000	177,000	556,000
Rosefish fillets	3,090,000	- 20	- 12	+ 20	3,880,000	3,527,000	2,576,000
Halibut	5,015,000	+123	+ 29	+ 43	2,249,000	3,880,000	3,511,000
Mackerel	1,448,000	+296	- 21	+ 6	366,000	1,828,000	1,372,000
Salmon	524,000	+199	- 6	+ 1	175,000	555,000	519,000
Scup	195,000	- 63	+ 10	+ 84	529,000	178,000	106,000
Shad and shad roe	175,000	- 75	+ 22	+ 48	687,000	143,000	118,000
Whiting	3,769,000	+669	+ 32	+ 39	490,000	2,860,000	2,714,000
Shrimp	997,000	+ 16	- 59	*	859,000	2,421,000	*

* Data not available.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings Jump 23 percent

Holdings of frozen fishery products in cold-storage warehouses in Boston amounted to 11,253,000 pounds on June 24, according to the Service's Market News office of that city. Of this total, haddock and cod fillets, and mackerel, represented 55 percent.

Holdings on June 27 of whiting (including dressed, headed and gutted, fillets, and skuljoes) and round whiting, in 15 warehouses in Maine and Massachusetts, amounted to 4,923,000 pounds--a seasonally caused increase of 303 percent over the previous month's total of 1,221,000 pounds.

Boston Cold-storage Holdings

Item	June 24, 1942	June 24 compared with		May 27, 1942	June 25, 1941
		May 27, 1942	June 25, 1941		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	11,253,000	+ 23	+ 6	9,170,000	10,636,000
Leading items:					
Fillets:					
Cod	1,228,000	- 8	- 5	1,337,000	1,298,000
Haddock	3,786,000	- 1	+11	3,815,000	3,401,000
Rosefish	541,000	- 11	+ 2	606,000	528,000
Mackerel	1,158,000	+178	*	417,000	1,163,000
Smelt	473,000	- 24	-34	625,000	716,000
Shrimp	200,000	-	-	200,000	6,000

*A decrease of less than one-half of one percent.

New York Cold-storage Holdings Remain Steady

Holdings of frozen fishery products in New York cold-storage warehouses as of June 25 were but 2 percent above those of the same period a month ago, according to the Service's local Market News office. Greatest gains over last month were shown by whiting, scup and scallops.

New York Cold-storage Holdings

Item	June 25, 1942	June 25 compared with		May 28, 1942	June 26, 1941
		May 28, 1942	June 26, 1941		
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	6,009,000	+ 2	+ 16	5,874,000	5,159,000
Leading items:					
Butterfish	290,000	- 17	+ 1	350,000	288,000
Mackerel	476,000	+ 47	+ 21	323,000	393,000
Scup (Porgy)	305,000	+ 88	+235	162,000	91,000
Salmon, king (chinook)	265,000	- 20	- 11	331,000	299,000
Whiting	301,000	+554	+428	46,000	57,000
Whitefish	273,000	- 38	- 3	441,000	282,000
Scallops	212,000	+ 63	+ 9	130,000	195,000
Shrimp	319,000	- 22	+226	410,000	98,000

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings One-third Greater Than Last Year

By the end of June, Chicago cold-storage warehouse holdings of frozen fishery products were up to 4,890,000 pounds--37 percent above the comparable date last year, according to the local Fishery Market News office.

During the month, seasonal declines in blue pike and sauger of 31 percent, and small decreases in lake herring and whitefish were more than offset by halibut and shrimp gains, and jumps in holdings of haddock and rosefish fillets of 70 and 47 percent, respectively.

Chicago Cold-storage Holdings

Item	June 25, 1942	June 25 compared with May 28, 1942	June 25 compared with June 26, 1941	May 28, 1942	June 26, 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Total fish and shellfish	4,893,000	+ 6	+ 37	4,630,000	3,580,000
Leading item:					
Blue pike and sauger	331,000	- 31	+ 280	480,000	87,000
Lake herring	271,000	- 10	+ 31	301,000	207,000
Whitefish	344,000	- 11	+ 30	388,000	265,000
Fillets:					
Haddock	246,000	+ 70	+ 64	145,000	150,000
Rosefish	298,000	+ 47	+ 272	203,000	80,000
Halibut	343,000	+ 28	+ 14	268,000	302,000
Shrimp	632,000	+ 24	+ 39	511,000	455,000

Canadian Cold-storage Holdings Increase 29 percent in June

On July 1, Canadian cold-storage holdings of frozen fresh fish totaled 23,707,000 pounds, according to preliminary data released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This was an increase of 5,295,000 pounds, or 29 percent, as compared to holdings on June 1. Items exhibiting the most marked increases were halibut, mackerel, cod fillets, and whitefish, while sea herring and salmon decreased slightly. Holdings of frozen smoked fish were slightly above those of the previous month, but were 56 percent below those of a year ago.

Canadian Cold-storage Holdings

Item	July 1, 1942	July 1 compared with June 1, 1942	July 1 compared with July 1, 1941	June 1, 1942	July 1, 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fresh fish					
Total holdings	23,707,000	+ 29	- 4	18,412,000	24,730,000
Important items:					
Cod:					
Whole	681,000	+ 21	+ 63	564,000	419,000
Fillets	2,207,000	+ 56	- 5	1,417,000	2,334,000
Salmon	1,524,000	- 1	- 33	1,542,000	2,283,000
Sea herring	6,364,000	- 11	+ 21	7,125,000	5,273,000
Halibut	5,027,000	+ 72	- 17	2,922,000	6,050,000
Mackerel	2,036,000	+860	- 14	212,000	2,362,000
Whitefish	1,438,000	+313	- 4	348,000	1,499,000
Tullibee	635,000	- 8	- 3	687,000	655,000
Frozen smoked fish					
Total holdings	1,325,000	+ 19	- 56	1,116,000	3,004,000
Important items:					
Finnan haddie	156,000	+ 88	- 66	83,000	462,000
Fillets: Cod, haddock, etc.	971,000	+ 11	- 57	878,000	2,233,000
Sea herring kippers	130,000	+ 2	- 16	127,000	154,000

Canadian Freezings of Fishery Products Increase 18 Percent in June

During the month of June, a total of 10,362,000 pounds of fresh fishery products were frozen in Canadian cold-storage plants, according to preliminary data collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This represents an increase of 18 percent as compared with freezings during May, but a decrease of 8 percent as compared with operations during June 1941. Items showing marked advances as compared with May were mackerel, whitefish and haddock fillets. Small gains were also reported for salmon and cod fillets. Freezings of frozen smoked fish during June decreased 16 percent as compared with the previous month due to a large decline in the production of frozen groundfish fillets.

Freezings of Fishery Products in Canadian Cold-storage Plants

Item	June 1942	June compared with May 1942	June compared with June 1941	May 1942	June 1941
	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Pounds	Pounds
Frozen fresh fish					
Total freezings	10,362,000	+ 18	- 8	8,765,000	11,226,000
Important items:					
Cod:					
Whole	203,000	+ 16	+ 50	175,000	135,000
Fillets	1,776,000	+ 11	- 19	1,596,000	2,199,000
Haddock fillets	704,000	+1464	+ 68	45,000	420,000
Salmon	536,000	+109	- 54	257,000	1,174,000
Sea herring	376,000	- 89	- 10	3,386,000	418,000
Halibut	2,707,000	- 2	*	2,775,000	2,712,000
Mackerel	2,163,000	+1211	- 13	165,000	2,479,000
Whitefish	1,295,000	+	+ 16	12,000	1,118,000
Frozen smoked fish					
Total freezings	828,000	- 16	*	982,000	827,000
Important items:					
Finnan haddie	122,000	+369	- 22	26,000	156,000
Fillets: Cod, haddock, etc.	636,000	- 32	- 1	936,000	640,000
Sea herring kippers	67,000	+	+294	2,000	17,000

* Less than one-half percent decrease or increase.

CANNED FISH TRADE

Unsold Canned Salmon Stocks Near Bottom

Unsold stocks of canned salmon in canners' hands at the end of June were near the vanishing point, according to a report of the Association of Pacific Fisheries. They stood at 11,124 cases as compared with a 10-year average of about 900,000 usually unsold at this time.

Canned Salmon Unsold--Standard Cases

Item	June 30, 1942	May 31, 1942	June 30, 1941
Chinook or king	4,432	2,431	18,712
Puget Sound Sockeye	1,730	7,741	1,738
Alaska red	68	1,061	9,280
Coho, silver, and medium red	802	367	6,875
Pink	3,492	8,777	25,047
Chum	597	2,672	3,146
Blueback	3	5	574
Steelhead	-	446	355
Total	11,124	23,500	65,727

Alaska Salmon Pack Down

On July 18, with 71 canneries operating, the Alaska salmon pack numbered 957,000 standard cases, as compared with 1,552,000 cases during the same period last year. The 5-year average (1937-41) on a comparable date was about 2,066,000 cases, according to the Alaska Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service in an incomplete, preliminary summary.

Practically 61 percent of the pack was red salmon, with the balance mainly chum and pinks. Western Alaska, with 402,000 cases--mostly red from Bristol Bay--lead in pack; with Central Alaskan canneries contributing 386,000. Southeastern and Central Alaska, together, packed 187,000 cases of chum salmon.

Canning of Shrimp Decreases in June

During June, canners in the Gulf and South Atlantic States who operate under the Seafood Inspection Service of the United States Food and Drug Administration canned 32,274 standard cases of shrimp, according to the Service's New Orleans Market News office. In the same month last year the production of canned shrimp amounted to only 5,647 cases. The total pack of shrimp during the season from July 1, 1941 to June 30, 1942, was 842,870 cases, a decline of about 9 percent as compared with the production during the previous season.

Wet and Dry Pack Shrimp in All Sizes in Tin and Glass--Standard Cases

MONTH			SEASON		
1942	1942	1941	1941-1942	1940-1941	5-yr. average
May 31-June 30	Apr.26-May 30	May 31-June 30	July 1-June 30	July 1-June 30	July 1-June 30
32,274	33,571	5,647	842,870	920,369	1,036,106

Prices of canned shrimp in usual wholesale quantities in plain No. 1, standard tins, f.o.b., point of production follow:

Canned Shrimp Prices--Per Dozen Tins

Item	July 1, 1942	June 1, 1942	July 1, 1941
WET PACK			
Small	$2.10-2.30, few 2.05	$2.10-2.20, few 2.05	$1.25-1.45
Medium	2.20-2.30, few 2.15	2.25-2.30	1.35-1.50
Large	2.30-2.40, few 2.25	2.35-2.40, few 2.50	1.40-1.70, few 1.85
Jumbo or Extra Large	2.40-2.60	2.50-2.60, few 2.75	1.50-1.80, few 2.00
DRY PACK			
Small	$2.10-2.30	$2.20	$1.25-1.45
Medium	2.20-2.30	2.30	1.35-1.50
Large	2.30-2.40	2.40	1.40-1.75
Jumbo or Extra Large	2.40-2.60	2.50	1.50-1.80

California Tuna Pack 54 percent Below Last Year

During the month of May, 169,923 standard cases of tuna were packed by California canners, according to information released by the California Bureau of Marine Fisheries. This represented the largest monthly pack during the current year and, although 23 percent below the pack for May 1941, it constituted an increase of 423 percent above the production for April. The total pack during the first five months of 1942 amounted to 324,591, representing a decrease of 54 percent as compared to that for the corresponding period in 1941.

With the mackerel season practically at an end, there was but a small pack of 425 standard cases in the San Pedro district during May. This brought the total for the January to May period to 107,440 standard cases, as compared with the 177,926 cases packed during the same period in 1941--a decrease of 40 percent.

California Pack of Tuna and Mackerel--Standard Cases[1/]

Item	May 1942	April 1942	May 1941	Five mos. ending with May 1942	Five mos. ending with May 1941
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
Tuna:					
Albacore	-	31	-	399	3,049
Bonito	1,589	105	149	6,036	7,790
Bluefin	64,418	43	48,153	64,461	48,153
Striped	12,844	2,600	20,011	29,307	95,134
Yellowfin	80,223	23,646	129,795	196,115	470,149
Yellowtail	4,298	1,625	580	8,377	6,224
Flakes	5,334	4,431	18,281	18,679	69,917
Tonno style	1,217	-	2,514	1,217	10,964
Total	169,923	32,481	219,483	324,591	711,380
Mackerel	425	930	-	107,440	177,926

1/ Standard cases of tuna represent 48 7-ounce cans, while those of mackerel represent cases of 48 1-pound cans.

FOREIGN FISHERY TRADE

Fish Livers in British Columbia

According to a report appearing in the May issue of the Fisheries News Bulletin, (Ottawa) the production of fish livers in British Columbia during 1941 amounted to 4,183,400 pounds having a landed value of $626,000 as compared with a production of 2,011,000 pounds worth $261,000 in 1940. If certain viscera used in vitamin oil extraction are included in last year's statistics, production figures are increased to 5,462,100 pounds and the landed value to $878,456.

The principal source of supply of such livers is the grayfish, followed in importance by halibut. The following table for British Columbia shows the production of fish livers in pounds by species for the year 1941:

Species	Pounds
Grayfish	3,552,500
Halibut	314,200
Lingcod	94,100
Salmon	69,900
Black cod (Sablefish)	52,600
Gray cod	46,100
Soupfin shark	23,100
Mud shark	13,600
Red cod	8,900
Ratfish	7,000
Sole	900
Total	4,182,900

Prices for fish livers during 1941 were considerably higher than in previous years due to the heavy wartime demand for vitamin oils. Soupfin shark livers commanded the highest prices which at one time reached $4.95 a pound, although the average price for the year was $2.22 a pound. Grayfish livers averaged nine cents a pound throughout 1941 with a "high" of 23¢. Average prices per pound for other species were as follows during 1941: halibut, 45¢; lingcod, 61¢; black cod, 58¢; and red cod, 45¢.

It is of interest to note, for comparison, that soupfin shark livers landed at Seattle sold (in 1941) for a high of $9 per pound, and the average price for the year was $5.72. Grayfish (dogfish) livers averaged 26¢ a pound throughout 1941, and actually went to over 50¢. "Lingcod", in 1941, averaged $1.27 per pound.

Agar in New Zealand

Large quantities of Pterocladia lucida, a seaweed from which agar is manufactured, are available in the Auckland and Poverty Bay districts of New Zealand, according to investigations made by the regional controller of supplies for the Auckland Province.

Contrary to original plans, the manufacturer of agar in the Dominion is not to be a licensed industry but will be under strict Government control. Collectors, it is believed, will be paid 9d. (about $0.12 United States currency) per pound, for the dried weed, and agents, in most cases local storekeepers, 1s. (about $0.16 per pound, c.i.f. Auckland. (Foreign Commerce Weekly, July 4, 1942)

Massett's Clam Beach Goes Co-op

Out of the clam-producing picture since 1938, Massett, British Columbia, located in the Queen Charlotte Islands and nearby what is described as "one of the largest and finest clam beaches in North America", will in 1942, again take its place in active operations, says the Fisheries News Bulletin (Ottawa) for May.

According to information received by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, the clam leases on the large beach were taken over a short time ago by the local fishermen's co-

operative association, which has already set in operation the clam cannery at Massett and given employment to a considerable number of local Indian and white residents both in the cannery and on the beach.

A number of fishermen used to find employment each year, before other fishery operations began, digging on the beaches or working in the cannery formerly operated in the village by private interests. In recent years, these interests which held the clam beach leases ceased operations and in March 1942, a local co-operative was formed and was successful in taking over the leases as a joint venture.

Massett has profited both economically and socially from the establishment of this new enterprise. If marketing conditions remain favorable, the operators expect to maintain an annual payroll of some $12,000. Greater unity and social cohesion have been another valuable result of the co-operative development and the venture is cited as a good example of the important influence of the fisheries educational program on community life.

Industrial Uses of Seaweed in Ireland

Under this title, the Commercial Intelligence Journal (Ottawa, Can.) for July 25, carries an article discussing the subject under several heads: i.e., Production of Iodine; Seaweed as a Fertilizer, Food Product, Feedstuff; its production in agar-agar, calcium and sodium algenate, and ceiling and panelling boards.

"Industrial enterprise," says the Journal, "assisted by science and with the financial help of the Government, is responsible for the production on a commercial basis of several essential products from seaweed." Fertilizer and iodine, especially, have been manufactured for many years. Now the Government of Eire is encouraging research into "its other commercial possibilities, and several studies are in hand. About 1,600 tons of kelp "ash", for making iodine, are annually shipped to Scotland.

Fishermen's Boats Will Be Insured Against War Damage

An order in council has been passed which gives Canadian fishermen protection against damage to their boats to the extent of $2,000 plus $400 for nets and gear. According to Hon. J. E. Michaud, Minister of Fisheries, it "was presented on the principle to provide for replacement at government expense of whatever implements of trade might be destroyed in order to keep the fishermen in production without any delay."

The order was preceded by considerable debate on war risk insurance which it was argued should be extended to cover coast fishermen, and followed withdrawal from the insurance bill of the clause covering inland fishermen. It provides that, in the case of joint owners, compensation is limited to each owner's proportionate share of the amount payable. Compensation will not be paid if the damage is less than $25, nor if fishing boats already are insured against war damage. Only one boat will be insured for each person except where "such person is a firm or is an incorporated co-operative association or society of fishermen."

All fishing boats measuring at least 12 feet along the keel are covered by the measure and all kinds of fishing gear. Craft owned by corporations and companies, however, are excluded.

War damage is defined as "damage occurring as the direct result of enemy action; by measures taken to prevent the spreading of damage or to hinder enemy attack; and by explosion of munitions stored or transported in Canada." It does not include damage which occurs as the result of the restrictions imposed on the display of lights, or damage "occasioned by persons resident or secretly in Canada and acting as agents or in the interest of any country at war with Canada".

After discussion of the order, the Minister promised amendments to cover Pacific trolling boats costing from $2,000 to $6,000 "if it is found that these boats cannot be insured," and to protect the small fisherman owning two or three boats worth together $2,000 "but needed in his operations", a situation applicable to Atlantic Coast fishing. (Commercial Fishermen's Weekly, July 17)

Whales As Vitamin-A Source

As a result of intense commercial interest in vitamin-A, the Fisheries Research Board of Canada is actively engaged in investigating possible utilization of whale livers.

Work has just been completed on samples of oil from sperm whale livers at the Prince Rupert, B. C., station of the Board.

Whales are taken commercially on both the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of Canada, so there is available a supply of livers from the various species landed. On the Pacific Coast, principally sperm, finback, and humpback whales are taken, while on the Atlantic Coast white whales, or belugas, a smaller type of whale, are landed. The latter are also found in Hudson Bay, although they are not utilized commercially there at present. The British Columbia landings in 1940 were 220 whales; in 1941, 328. If more profitable byproducts could be found, this industry could be expanded on both coasts.

Samples of liver from sperm and finback whales captured off the British Columbia coast, and from belugas taken in Hudson Bay, were obtained by this Station for examination. They were well salted with dry salt when freshly removed from the carcasses, and shipped to this laboratory in glass sealers. All the samples were in excellent condition when received.

They were minced, and cooked by boiling in water. The oil was obtained by thoroughly extracting the cooked material with petroleum spirits, dehydrating the solution with sodium sulphate, and distilling off the solvent. The vitamin-A potencies of the oils were determined by the antimony trichloride colorimetric method. The yields and vitamin-A contents indicate that none of these particular whale oils examined could be profitably exploited as a vitamin source. The yields are all very low, and the vitamin potencies in no case sufficiently high to compensate for the low yields. The vitamin-A content of the livers from some whales, caught in other localities, is sufficiently high to warrant their commercial use as sources of vitamin-A. It has been reported that the oils from some whale livers are being used to provide the vitamin-A concentrates for the fortification of margarine in Great Britain. (Canadian Fisherman, May 1942.)

New Boats For British Columbia

While details of the Government's plant to subsidize construction of fishing craft on the British Columbia coast have not been announced, the Minister of Fisheries has indicated that a maximum of 25 new boats will be built under this scheme. The vessels would be of the 78-80-foot type of seiner-packer developed by the British Columbia fishing industry during the past decade. They are of a staunch, sea-going type, built to rigid Federal specifications required of vessels which go deep sea.

The proposal of the Government is that it will subsidize vessels--for individuals and companies who have suffered reduction of fleets through naval requisitioning (Canadian Fisherman, May 1942)

Japanese Boats Released

Approximately one-half of the Japanese fishing vessels, seized in British Columbia after Japan's entry into the war, have already been released to either white fishermen or for use by the armed forces. Approximately 1,200 boats of all types and sizes were taken over by the Government. Approximately 80 are in use in services of the army, navy and air force and between 500 and 600 are again in regular fishing operations. (Canadian Fisherman, May 1942)

TEXT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER
(From Federal Register, July 24, 1942)

Coordination of Federal Activities Affecting the Fishery Industry

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941 (55 Stat. 838), and as President of the United States, and for the purpose of developing and assuring sustained production of aquatic food supplies essential to the conduct of the present war, and for the further purpose of coordinating the policies, plans, and programs relating to the war effort that affect the fishery industries and the aquatic food supplies of the United States, its territories, and possessions, it is hereby ordered as follows:

1. The Secretary of the Interior is designated as Fishery Coordinator. The Secretary is authorized to designate an officer of the Department of the Interior as Deputy Fishery Coordinator and to delegate to such Deputy any of the functions, duties, and powers of the Coordinator. For the purpose of this order, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate such part or parts of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior as he may determine, as the Office of Fishery Coordination.

2. Under the general direction of the Fishery Coordinator and the supervision of the Deputy Fishery Coordinator, the Office of Fishery Coordination shall perform the following-described functions and duties:

(a) Maintain close liaison with appropriate Federal, interstate, state, and local agencies, and with fishery and allied industries, and obtain currently from them information for the use of appropriate Federal agencies relative to the conservation, production, processing, packing, transportation, marketing, and consumption of fish and other fishery products, and to the construction, procurement, conversion, substitution, replacement and repair of fishery industry facilities. To facilitate this exchange of information the head of each such Federal agency shall designate a liaison officer who shall be responsible for keeping the Office of Fishery Coordination currently informed on all plans and operations of such agency which may affect the activities enumerated above, except plans or operations of a confidential or secret nature pertaining to the prosecution of the war.

(b) Make specific recommendations to appropriate Federal, interstate, state, and local agencies, and to fishery and allied industries, for the purpose of encouraging coordination of effort and maximum utilization of their services and facilities, all with a view toward insuring an adequate and sustained production and supply to meet the requirements for fish and other fishery products as determined by appropriate Federal war agencies. To this end the Office of Fishery Coordination, with the approval of the Coordinator or Deputy Coordinator, may advise interstate, state, and local agencies regarding conservation practices of the fishery industry; advise appropriate Federal agencies with respect to the materials, equipment, and supplies required by the fishery industry; and advise the War Production Board, when and to the extent requested by the Board, with respect to supply, allocation, and procurement problems of the fishery industry.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 3 of the First War Powers Act, 1941, the Secretary of the Interior may (a) make available for the use of the Office of Fishery Coordination, for the purpose of carrying out the functions and duties prescribed in this order, such statistical, informational, fiscal, personnel, and other general services and facilities as are now available within the Department of the Interior or as may be made available to it through other agencies of the Government, and (b), within the limits of available funds, employ for the use of the Office of Fishery Coordination other necessary personnel and make provisions for necessary supplies, facilities, services, and for actual and necessary transportation, subsistence, and other expenses incidental to the performance of the functions and duties referred to in this order.

4. This order shall become effective as of the date hereof and shall continue in force and effect so long as Title I of the First War Powers Act, 1941, remains in force.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,

July 21, 1942.

The appointment of Dr. Ira N. Gabrielson, Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, as Deputy Fishery Coordinator, was announced in a release on July 28 by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Selection of Dr. Gabrielson was made in accordance with the Executive order of President Roosevelt, issued July 21, designating Secretary Ickes as Fishery Coordinator, and authorizing the appointment of a Deputy Coordinator.

As a preliminary step in the organization of the Office of Fishery Coordination, letters have been transmitted to all Federal agencies affected by the President's order, requesting the designation of a liaison officer to participate in the program.

Established by the President's order to insure maximum efficiency in the Nation's war food program, the Office of Fishery Coordination is authorized to maintain close liaison with appropriate Federal, interstate, and local agencies, and with fishery and allied industries, in the assembling of information relative to the conservation, production, processing, packing, transportation, marketing, and consumption of fish and other fishery products. Information relative to the construction, procurement, conversion, substitution, replacement and repair of fishery industry facilities, also will be assembled by the Fishery Coordinator's Office.

Maintaining an over-all supervision over the aquatic food supply, Fishery Coordinator Ickes also is empowered by the President's order to make specific recommendations to Federal and other governmental agencies and the affected industries to insure maximum coordination of effort in the utilization of their services and facilities and to deal with problems involving supply, allocation, and procurement of equipment required by the fishery industry.

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FISHERY TRADE INDICATORS

(Expressed in Thousands of Pounds)

Item	Month	Latest month	Same month a year ago	Previous month
FRESH FISH LANDINGS				
Boston, Mass.	May	25,540	29,231	26,375
Gloucester, Mass.	do	13,358	16,204	11,298
Portland, Maine	do	2,005	3,717	2,251
Boston, Gloucester, and Portland:				
Cod	do	8,935	9,179	8,970
Haddock	do	13,299	14,648	17,627
Pollock	do	1,382	1,116	1,911
Rosefish	do	12,589	17,309	8,991
FISH RECEIPTS, CHICAGO1/				
Salt-water fish	do	1,470	1,444	1,104
Fresh-water fish	do	2,575	2,449	3,304
Shellfish, etc.	do	748	912	587
By truck	do	2,021	2,125	2,640
By express	do	1,922	1,751	1,431
By freight	do	850	929	924
COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS2/				
New York, N. Y.:				
Salt-water fish	June	4,204	3,513	3,719
Fresh-water fish	do	974	1,038	1,184
Shellfish, etc.	do	831	608	971
Boston, Mass.:				
Salt-water fish	do	10,869	9,947	8,746
Fresh-water fish	do	9	16	6
Shellfish, etc.	do	375	673	418
Chicago, Ill.:				
Salt-water fish	do	1,788	1,136	1,405
Fresh-water fish	do	1,954	1,576	2,278
Shellfish, etc.	do	756	664	685
Unclassified	do	395	203	262
United States:				
Cod fillets	do	2,761	2,157	2,357
Haddock fillets	do	6,474	4,637	5,703
Halibut	do	8,182	8,399	3,275
Mackerel	do	2,088	2,459	904
Pollock fillets	do	777	709	1,048
Rosefish fillets	do	2,979	4,173	3,306
Salmon	do	2,414	2,231	2,733
Whiting	do	3,657	2,416	1,534
Shrimp	do	4,323	2,543	4,566
New England, all species	do	15,146	15,075	12,619
Middle Atlantic, all species	do	12,799	10,540	12,584
South Atlantic, all species	do	3,700	4,053	3,393
North Central East, all species	do	11,289	8,000	11,763
North Central West, all species	do	2,188	1,872	2,368
South Central, all species	do	2,710	2,282	2,735
Pacific, all species	do	15,504	12,724	8,749

1/ Includes all arrivals as reported by express and rail terminals, and truck receipts as reported by wholesale dealers including smokers.

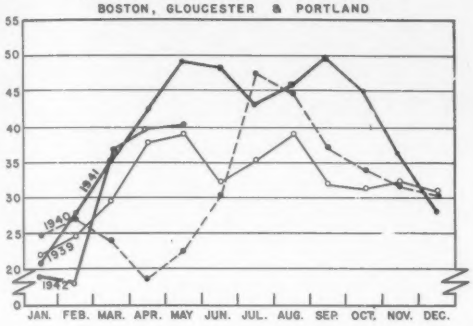
2/ Data for individual cities are as of the last Thursday of the month, except those for Boston which are for the last Wednesday of the month, and those for geographical areas and the total of the United States which are as of the 15th of the month.

Note:--Data for the latest month are subject to revision.

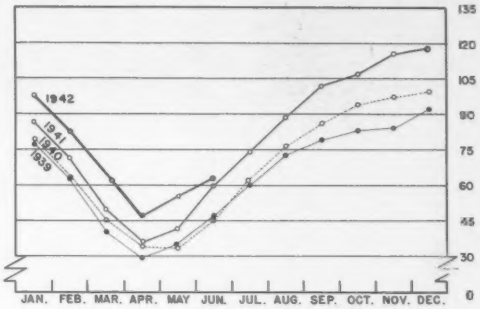
TRENDS OF FISHERY TRADE

In millions of pounds

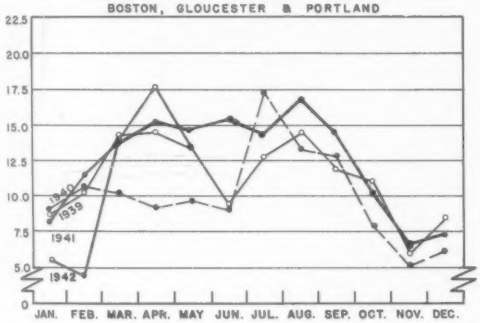
VESSEL LANDINGS, ALL FRESH FISH
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



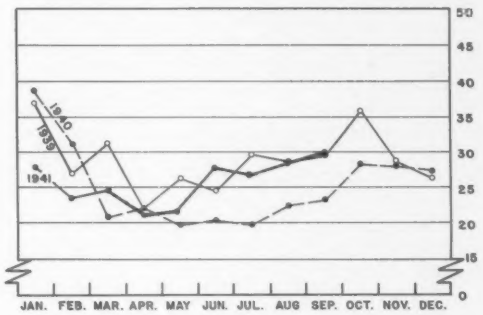
DOMESTIC COLD-STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FROZEN FISH



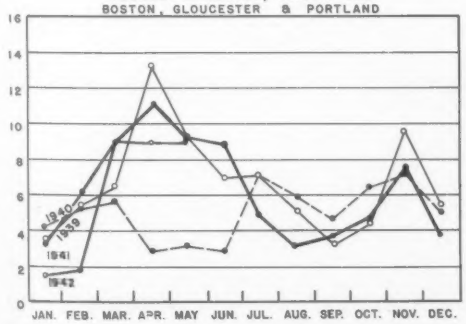
VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH HADDOCK
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



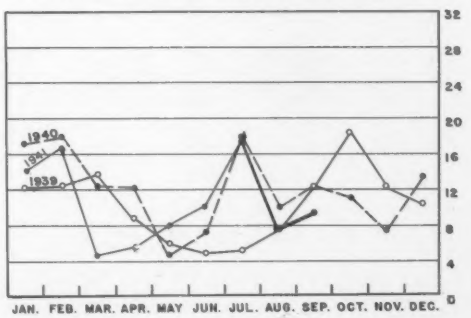
IMPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



VESSEL LANDINGS, FRESH COD
BOSTON, GLOUCESTER & PORTLAND



EXPORTS OF EDIBLE FISHERY COMMODITIES



SOURCES OF FEDERAL FISHERY STATISTICS

Fish and Wildlife Service Reports

Current Fishery Statistics:

Landings at Important Fishing Ports.--Monthly and annual detailed data: Landings at Boston and Gloucester, Mass., and Portland, Maine, by poundage and value, and catch by species, gear and bank; and receipts and landings at Seattle, Wash., and operations of Pacific Halibut Fleet.

Freezings and Cold-storage Holdings of Fishery Products.--Monthly and annual data on fishery products frozen and held.

Production of Manufactured Fishery Products.--Annual information on production of canned fishery products and byproducts; production of fresh and frozen packaged fish; summary of quantity and value of all manufactured fishery products; and preliminary statements on canned salmon and oyster packs and production of fresh-water mussel-shell products.

Sectional Surveys.--Annual information on number of commercial fishermen; kind and quantity of fishing gear operated; poundage and value of catch; employment in fishery wholesale and manufacturing establishments; and data on the production of manufactured fishery products for: New England, Middle Atlantic, Chesapeake Bay, South Atlantic and Gulf, Pacific Coast and Lake States, and Alaska.

Fishery Market News:

Market News Reports.--Daily, monthly and annual mimeographed reports on production, movement, prices, storage and canning of fishery products from 6 field offices.

Market News Review.--"Fishery Market News", a periodic current review of fishery marketing information.

Annual Statistical Digest:

Fishery Statistics of the United States.--Summary of Current Fishery Statistics, usually in greater detail.

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Reports

Imports of Fish and Fish Products.--Monthly advance statement on poundage and value of imported edible fishery products by country of origin.

Exports of Meat and Canned Fish.--Monthly advance statement on exports of canned salmon, sardines, shrimp, and other shellfish, to individual foreign countries.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States.--Report on total poundage and value of fishery products imported and exported.

Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.--Annual report on imports and exports with principal items shown separately.

Bureau of the Census Reports

Production, Consumption, and Stocks of Fats and Oils.--Quarterly statement on domestic production, imports, exports, and stocks of cod and cod-liver oil, whale oil, and other fish oils.

Factory Consumption of Primary Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils, by Classes of Products.--Advance annual report on poundage of marine-animal (whale oil) and fish oil utilized in manufacture of various edible and industrial products.

Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils.--Annual summary combining two reports above, plus comparative figures for preceding years.

Quarterly Canned Foods Stock Report.--Information on canners and distributors stocks of canned salmon, sardines, and tuna.

Bureau of Labor Statistics Reports

Wholesale Prices.--June and December issues contain average monthly wholesale prices of canned pink and red salmon, pickled cod and herring, salt mackerel, and smoked salmon for each of the preceding six months.

Retail Prices.--Monthly report containing retail prices of pink and red salmon.

Tariff Commission Reports

Periodic Reports.--Include studies on specific fisheries or fishery problems.

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